How to prepare an excreta flow diagram (SFD)



SFD Promotion Initiative 39th WEDC Conference Kumasi, Ghana July 2016



Outline

- <u>Leaning objectives</u>
- The SFD Promotion Initiative
- What is an SFD?
- Methodology for data collection
- Terms and variables: a glossary
- SFD Calculation Tool
- Templates
- Quality Assurance / Quality Control
- Support available



Learning objectives

- Understand the SFD and the history of their development
- Understand the need for a standardised methodology
- Understand the tools developed
- Use the tools developed to go through a worked example
- Start using the tools to develop a SFD for their city

The SFD Promotion Initiative





Partners of the SFD Promotion Initiative

SFD Promotion Initiative

sustainable sanitation alliance





















The status quo

- Strong focus on sewerage by IFIs and governments, but
- Most urban dwellers with sanitation access use on on-site systems: <10% of urban Africa has sewer access
- On-site systems are often seen as a temporary solution and therefore neglected by city authorities and poorly managed
- Data on sanitation not collected city-wide so problems not properly identified and prioritized
- Failure to manage the whole sanitation service chain
- * A Review of Fecal Sludge Management in 12 Cities. Unpublished report, 2013 World Bank WSP
- ** The Missing Link in Sanitation Service Delivery, 2014 World Bank WSP







Objectives of the SFD PI

- Promote better understanding of excreta management in cities
- Continue further development of the SFD approach
- Provide tools and guidance for the SFD approach
- Discuss SFDs globally at all levels as an advocacy and decision-support tool

SFDs are used by cities worldwide as part of the urban sanitation advocacy and planning process

What is a SFD



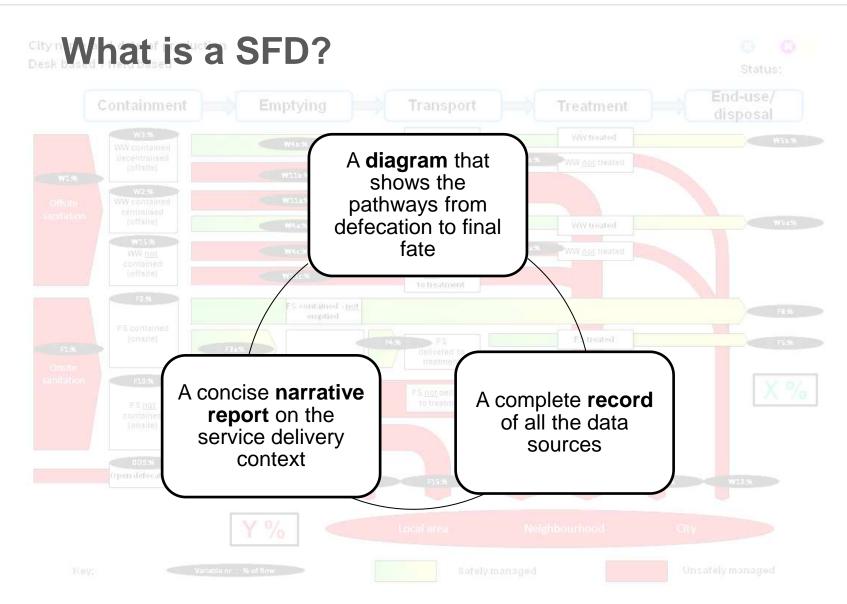
Prit Salian, on behalf of GIZ SFD Promotion Initiative 39th WEDC Conference Kumasi, Ghana July 2016



Overview

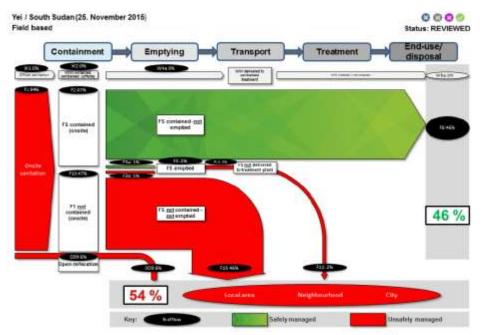
- What is a SFD?
- What is not a SFD?
- Elements of a SFD
- Practical applications of SFDs
- Some SFDs produced so far







What is a SFD







What is a SFD

- An effective communications and advocacy tool to engage city stakeholders like political leaders, sanitation experts and civil society organizations in a coordinated dialogue about excreta management.
- A tool for engineers, planners and decision-makers to inform urban sanitation programming.
- Based on contributing populations, it gives an indication of where their excreta goes
- A representation of public health hazard
- An overview from which to develop sanitation priorities



What is NOT a SFD

- Based on volumes/mass these are determined by other related factors
- A representation of public health risk (risk = hazard x behaviour)
- A precise scientific analytical tool



Data input

SFD Calculation Tool

3	SFD VARIABL	ES .											- 3	\$ 50 50										5													
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Description of terms and variables provided in the accompanying glossary



Service Delivery Context Assessment

Containment

Emptying

Transport

Treatment

End-use/ disposal

Enabling

- Policy
- Planning
- Regulation

Policy: To what extent is sanitation included in acknowledged and available policy documents? **Institutional roles:** To what extent are the roles and clearly defined and operationalized? **Service provision:** Does the regulatory framework enable investment by service providers?

Standards: Are norms and standards systematically monitored and reported?

Targets, Investments...

Developing

- Outputs
- Equity

Sustaining

- Expansion
- Service outcomes

Quantity / capacity: Does access to sanitation meets the demands and targets?

Quality: Are the procedures and processes for monitoring and reporting access to sanitation?

Choice: Is there a range of affordable and appropriate techn. that meets the needs of the poor?

Reducing inequality: Do plans and measures ensure sanitation serves all users,?

Demand: Are there policies and procedures, or programs to stimulate demand and behaviours by households?

Sector development: Are there ongoing programs and measures to strengthen the role of service providers (public or private) in the provision of sanitation services, in urban or peri-urban areas?



Record of data sources

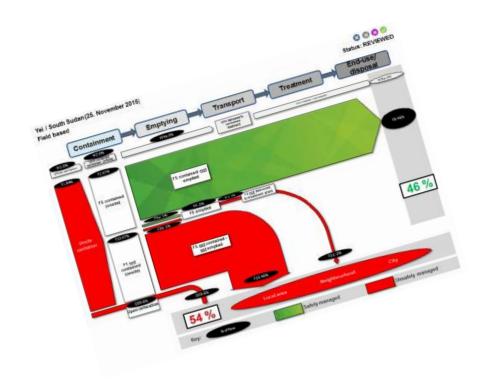
Quality control and quality assurance

Summarize data	a by th	e refe	rence	numb	ers as	signed to them in the reporting template
CONTAINMEN	T:					
EMPTYING:						
TRANSPORT:						
TREATMENT:						
ENDUSE/DISP	OSAL	:				
Types of data sources used	OOOO CONTAINMENT	00000 EMPTYING	OOOO TRANSPORT	0 0 0 0 0 TREATMENT		Municipal, utility or private local service provider records Interviews with city authorities and local government departments Documented studies Community representatives (interviews desk- and field-based, FGDs only field-based) Service providers (interviews desk- and field-based, FGDs only field-based)
	0	0	0	0	0	Observation (only field-based)
Further	0	0	0	0	0	This is a one-off exercise no further data expected
availability of	0	0	0	0	0	Limited amount of new data expected, SFD to be revised
data sources	0	0	0	0	0	Substantial amount of new data expected, SFD to be revised
If udated SFD e	xpecte	ed, ent	ter dat	e:		
How has curren	t SFD	been	used		0	SFD has not been shared with local stakeholders
(entire service c	hain)				0	SFD has been shared with local stakeholders but no follow up action agreed
					0	SFD has been shared and follow up actions have been agreed
					0	SFD has been shared and follow up actions have been agreed and initiated

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Practical applications:



- Initiate planning at city level
- Pitch for financing sanitation infrastructure
- Gaining political support
- Stakeholder involvement
- Coordination of various actors
- Establishing baselines and monitoring progress??
- O Etc...



Kampala, GIZ RUWASS

- Gain common understanding of FSM issues in Kampala amongst stakeholders - Road map
- Identify synergies amongst actors

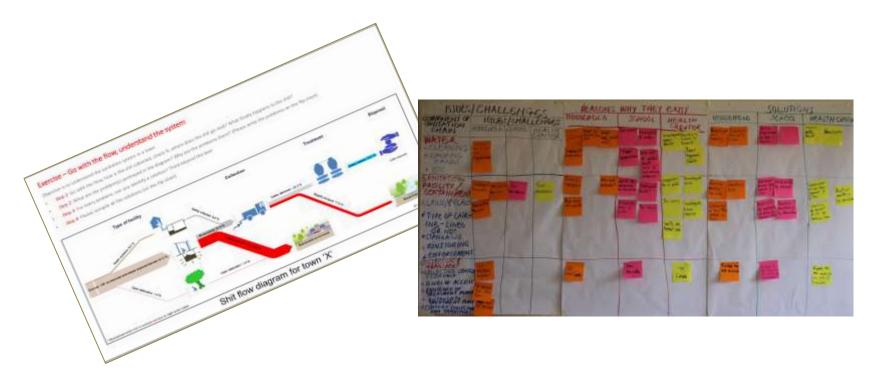




Town planning, GIZ Uganda

Reform of the Urban Water and Sanitation Sector (RUWASS)

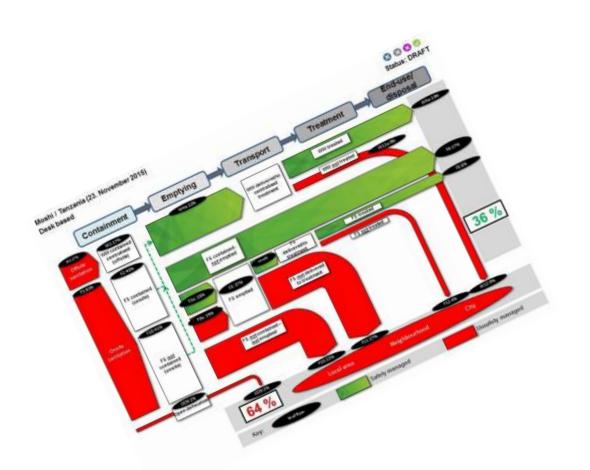
 Used in 6 towns as a platform for involvement of a wider group of stakeholders (technical and non-technical)



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Moshi, Tanzania









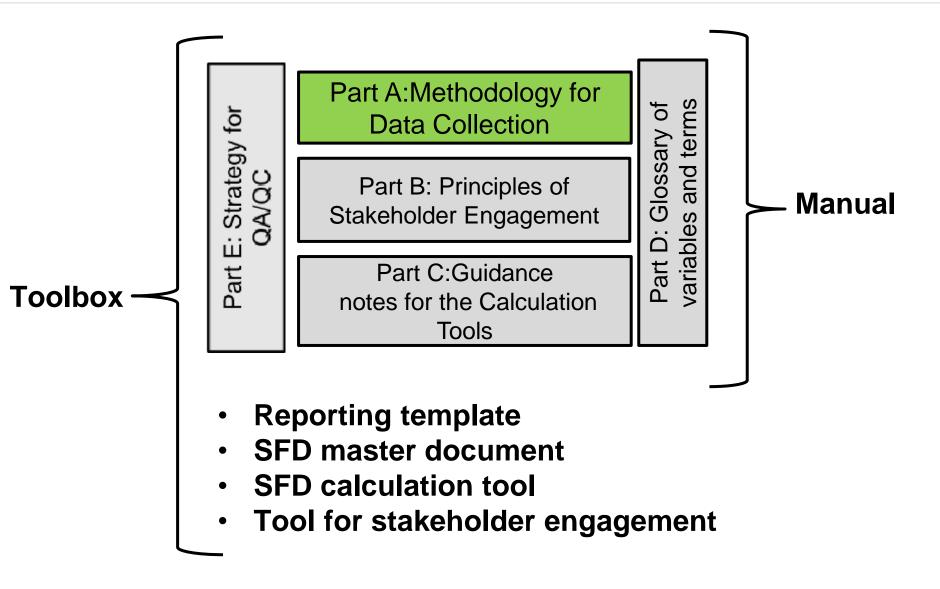
Elsewhere...

- Zambian National Urban and Peri-Urban Sanitation Strategy (2015-2030), Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH)
- Urban Sanitation Implementation Manual, Government of Uganda - Ministry of Water and Environment:
- Huge potential in India:
 - Used by GIZ Sanitation Program in the trainings for 30 cities
 - Widely used by CSE
- 40 SFDs being prepared as of now.

Methodology for Data Collection









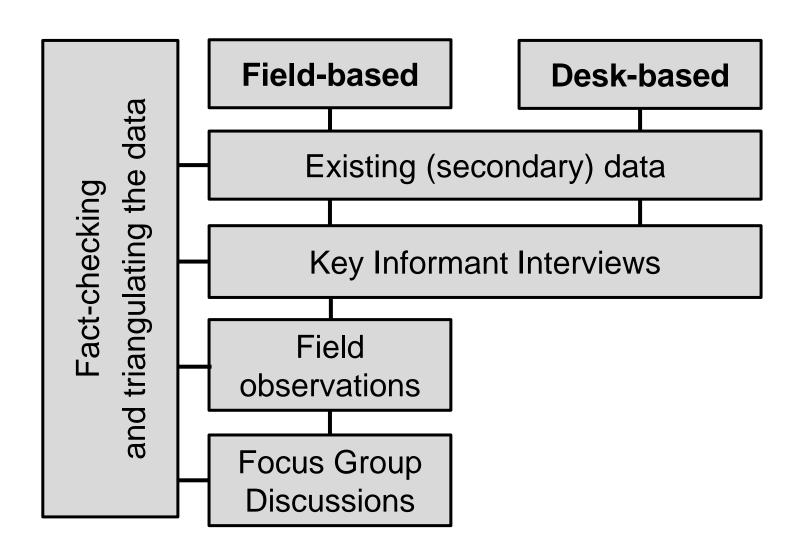






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Enabling environment to service delivery	Containment	Emptying	Transport	Treatment	End-use/ disposal	Possible sources of information	Desk-based: Context Description	Field-based: Context Analysis
	Policy: To what e		included in app nents (National/		Policy documentation	-	~	
Policy.	Institutional role			onal roles and res d and operational	Policy / strategy documents Existing reports Kils with lead institutions		4	
legislation and regulation	Service provision investment and i			by appropriate se	Policy / strategy documents Existing reports Klls with public and private institutions	*	24	
	Standards: To			ards for each part ored and reported	of the sanitation service i?	Existing reports Kils with lead institutions	~	1
					he sanitation service chain being adopted at the city	City/national development plans Kils with city authorities	*	~
Planning	much has bee	en incorporated i esult of the last le	nto the next app vel of investmen	roved investment	t investment plan and how plan? What has been ing in human resources, rre}?	City investment plans Investment plans of donors, private sector, etc. Kils with lead institutions	×	-
Equity					te, safe and adaptable s of the urban poor?	Kils with lead institutions Observations	*	1



Enabling environment to service delivery	Containment	Emptying	Transport	Treatment	End-use/ disposal	Possible sources of Information	Desk-based: Context Description	Field-based: Context Analysis	
	Reducing inequi		nt are there plans s, and specifically		ensure sanitation serves	City authority reports Klls with lead institutions	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	~	
Outputs	CONTROL CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF	pace required to	ent is the capacity ensure access to otects public and	sanitation meets	Studies / reports KIIs with lead institutions	*	*		
				nctioning facilitie	oring and reporting access es and services through the	City authority reports Klls with lead institutions FGDs	×	V	
Expansion		lanned and unde		to stimulate dem	eloped any policies and aand of sanitation services	KIIs with lead institutions	×	¥	
expansion		rengthen the role		ders (public or pri	ongoing programs and ivate) in the provision of eas?	KIIs with lead institutions	*	*	
Service	and offsite s	anitation techno (This		within each part erates the SFD.	ed by the city (from onsite of the service chain? or details)	Policy documentation Reports KIIs with lead institutions Observation	~	¥	
outcomes		quity: To what exity's sanitation to serve low-in communit (Emptying and Toservices o	echnologies come ies? ransport			Reports KIIs with lead institutions FGDs Observation	*	~	



System type	Containment	Emptyling	Transport	Treatment	End-use/disposal	Possible sources o information	
Wastewater direct to sewer (centralised)	What technologies are used to connect the population to centralised sewers?	ÿ.	What methods are used to transport the wastewater?	What methods are used to treat the wastewater?	What methods are used for end- use/disposal of the wastewater?	Municipal, utility or private local service provider records	
Wastewater direct to sewer (decentralised)	What technologies are used to connect the population to decentralised sewers?		What methods are used to transport the wastewater?	What methods are used to treat the wastewater?	What methods are used for end- use/disposal of the wastewater?	Interviews with city authorities and local government departments	
Contained onsite	What technologies are used that contain excreta onsite?		What methods are used to transport the faecal sludge emptied from these technologies?	What methods are used to treat the faecal sludge?	What methods are used for end- use/disposal of the faecal sludge?	FGDs (community representatives and/or service providers)	
Not contained onsite	What technologies are used where excreta is not contained onsite?	What methods are used to empty the faecal sludge from these technologies?	What methods are used to transport the faecal sludge emptied from these onsite technologies?	What methods are used to treat the faecal sludge?	What methods are used for end- use/disposal of the faecal sludge?	Observation Documented studies	



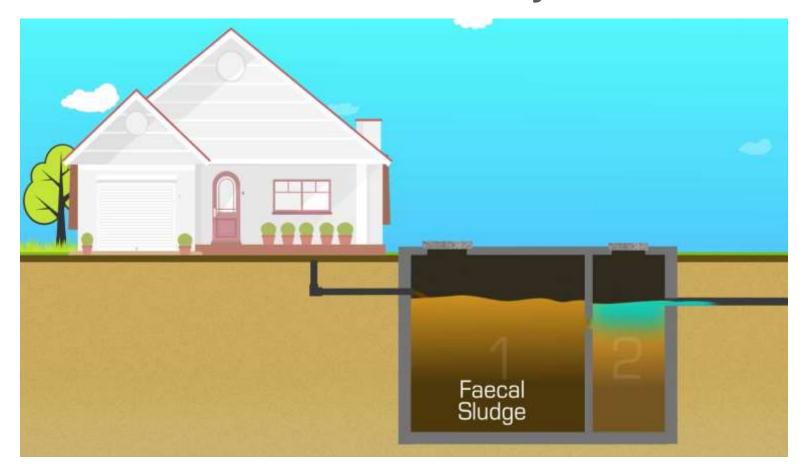
l	System type	Containment	Emptying	Transport	Treatment	End-use/disposal	Possible sources of information	
	Wastewater direct to sewer (centralised)	What percentage of the population are using technologies that connect directly to centralised sewers?	What percentage of this population are actually connected to and served by centralised sewers?	What percentage of the population served by centralised sewers has their wastewater reaching treatment facilities?	What percentage of the population served by centralised sewers has their wastewater treated?	What percentage of the population served by centralised sewers has their wastewater disposed with/out treatment? What percentage of the transported wastewater has a further end-use?	Municipal or utility records	
	Wastewater direct to sewer (decentralised)	What percentage of the population are using technologies that connect directly to decentralised sewers?	What percentage of this population are actually connected to and served by decentralised sewers?	What percentage of the population served by decentralised sewers has their wastewater reaching treatment facilities?	What percentage of the population served by decentralised sewers has their wastewater treated?	What percentage of the population served by decentralised sewers has their wastewater disposed with/out treatment? What percentage of the transported wastewater has a further end-use?	Documented studies	
	Contained onsite	What percentage of the population are using onsite sanitation technologies that contain excreta on site?	What percentage of this population have their onsite sanitation technology emptied?	What percentage of the emptied faecal sludge is transported to a treatment plant?	What percentage of the transported faecal sludge is treated?	What percentage of the transported faecal sludge is disposed with/out treatment? What percentage of the transported faecal sludge has a further end-use?	Interviews with service providers FGDs (community representatives and/or service	
	Not contained onsite	What percentage of the population are using onsite sanitation technologies that do not contain excreta on site?	What percentage of this population have their onsite sanitation technology emptied?	What percentage of the emptied faecal sludge is transported away?	What percentage of the transported faecal sludge is treated?	What percentage of the transported faecal sludge is disposed with/out treatment? What percentage of the transported faecal sludge has a further end-use?	providers) Municipal records Observation	
	Open defecation	What percentage of the population is practising open defecation?	£	#3	17	3.53	Documented studies	

Terms and Variables: A Glossary



Bhitush Luthra, CSE, India SFD Promotion Initiative 39th WEDC Conference Kumasi, Ghana July 2016

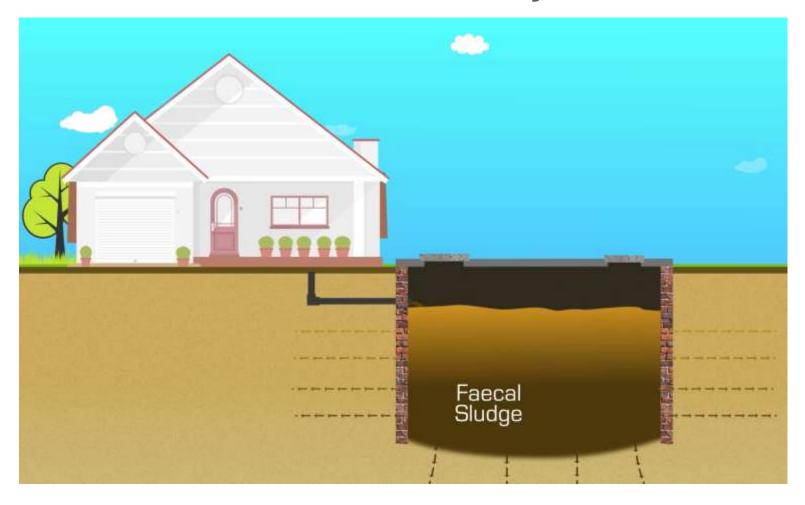




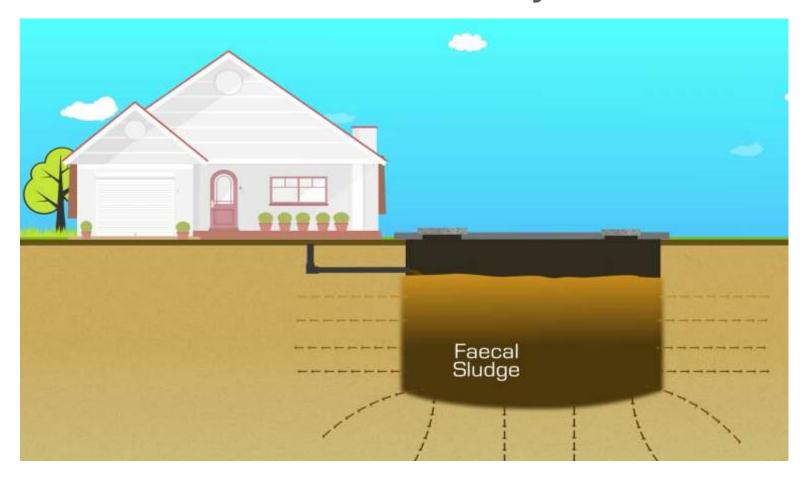












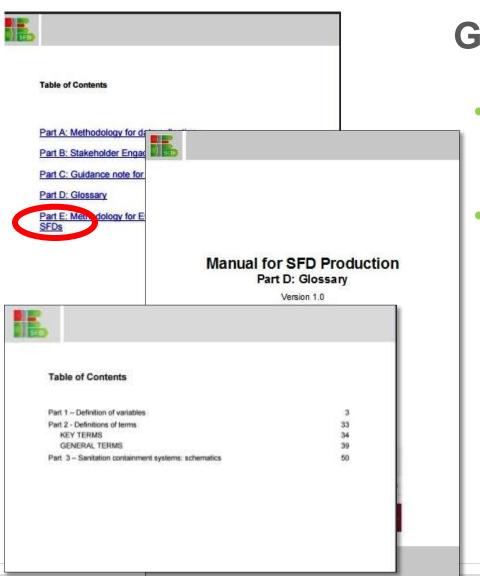


Terms and Variables

Purpose

- It helps the user to understand the variables and terms used in the manual (calculation tool, master SFD, methodology etc.) in much better way.
- The purpose of Glossary is to bring everyone around the globe on same page, because septic tank as it is comprehended in India might not be same for Africa.





General Instructions

- Please go through the glossary of terms and variables before entering data to calculation tool
- It is divided into three parts
 - Part 1: Definition of Variables
 - Part 2 : Definition of Terms
 - Part 3 : Sanitation containment systems: schematics



July 2016

Part 1 - Definition of variables

Variable No: W2- Wastewater contained centralised (offsite)

Ref (refer to SFD calc tool, Tab2, col A)	Description (Refer to SFD calc tool, Tab2, col B)	Definition	Sanitation containment system reference (Refer to PPT document and SFD calc tool, Tab 2, col C)		
T1A1C1	User interface discharges directly to a centralised combined sewer	This is a fully functioning user interface discharging directly to a correctly designed, properly constructed, fully functioning centralised combined sewer. The excreta is raw, untreated and hazardous, but since it is captured in the sewer, all the excreta in this system will contribute to variable W2.	L1		
T1A1C2	User interface discharges directly to a centralised foul/separate sewer	This is a fully functioning user interface discharging directly to a correctly designed, properly constructed, fully functioning centralised foul/separate sewer. The excreta is raw, untreated and hazardous, but since it is captured in the sewer, all the excreta in this system will contribute to variable W2.	L1		

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Part 2 - Definitions of terms

GENERAL TERMS

Term	Definition	Comments and Regional Examples	References		
Abandoned Pit Latrine	A pit which is never emptied but instead, once full, the content is covered over with soil and the pit abandoned.	e.g. Arbor loo			
Applied to Land	Wastewater: May be applied to agriculture, home gardening, forestry, sod and turf growing, landscaping, parks, and golf courses. Faecal Sludge: May be applied to agriculture, home		Tilley et al, 2014 "Compendium of Sanitation Systems" 2nd Edition, p148		
	gardening, forestry, sod and turf growing, landscaping, parks, golf courses, mine reclamation, as a dump cover, or for erosion control.				
Blackwater	Blackwater is the mixture of urine, faeces and Flushwater along with anal cleansing water (if water is used for cleansing) and/or dry cleansing materials		Tilley et al, 2014 "Compendium of Sanitation Systems" 2nd Edition, p10		
Centralised Sewer System	A system used to collect, treat, Discharge, and/or reclaim Wastewater from large user groups (i.e. neighbourhood to city level applications).	In some locations, Sewer systems do not Discharge to a centralised Treatment Plant but instead Discharge unTreated Wastewater direct to a Water Body.	Tilley et al, 2014 "Compendium of Sanitation Systems" 2nd Edition, p98		
Combined Sewer	Sewer network where Blackwater and Stormwater runoff are carried by the same Sewers.		David Blockley, 2005 "The New Penguin Dictionary of Civil Engineering"		

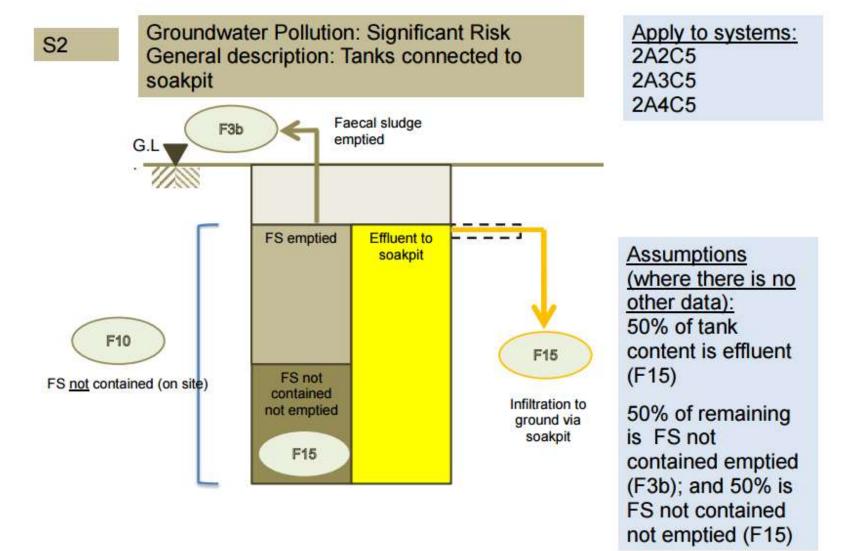


Part 3 - Sanitation containment systems: schematics

Notes:

- This document should be read in conjunction with the following:
- Master SFD Diagram (PPT)
- Guidance note for calculation tool (Word)
- Calculation tool (Excel)
- Glossary
 - Definition of variables document (Word)
 - 2. Definition of terms document (Word)
 - 3. These schematic drawings show all of the possible sanitation containment systems defined on Tables 1 and 2 (see over).
- For ease of reference, and to indicate which systems populate the same variables, the systems have been grouped together and numbered L1 to L20 and S1 to S5.
- System references L1 to L20 are for use when pollution of groundwater is a Low Risk.
- System references S1 to S5 are for use when pollution of groundwater is a Significant Risk.







Oscar Veses, University of Leeds SFD Promotion Initiative 39th WEDC Conference Kumasi, Ghana July 2016



- Excel file with macros
- 3 tabs:
 - Groundwater Contamination
 - Sanitation Systems
 - SFD variables
- Final tab→ Unique matrix with info on sanitation systems in a city
- Final purpose:
 - Calculate % of excreta for all variables in the SFD
- Definition of variables → Glossary (.docx)

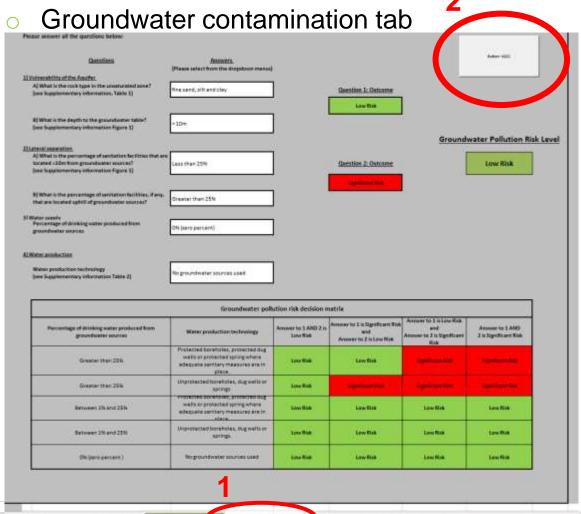
Download the Graphic Converter here:

http://www.susana.org/en/resources/library/details/2357



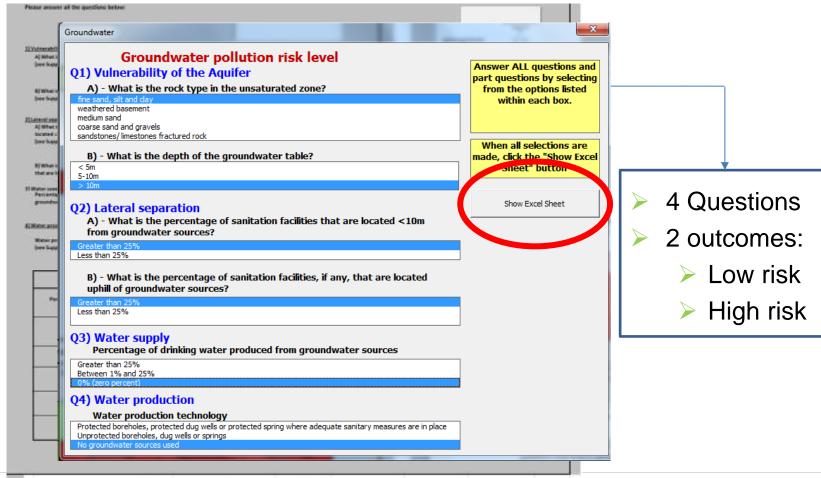
- General Instructions:
 - 1. Enable "macros" on Excel
 - 2. Review of groundwater risk
 - 3. Enter info on sanitation containment systems
 - 4. Creation of the matrix of the city
 - Enter general city data and performance of sanitation systems (white cells)
 - Create the SFD





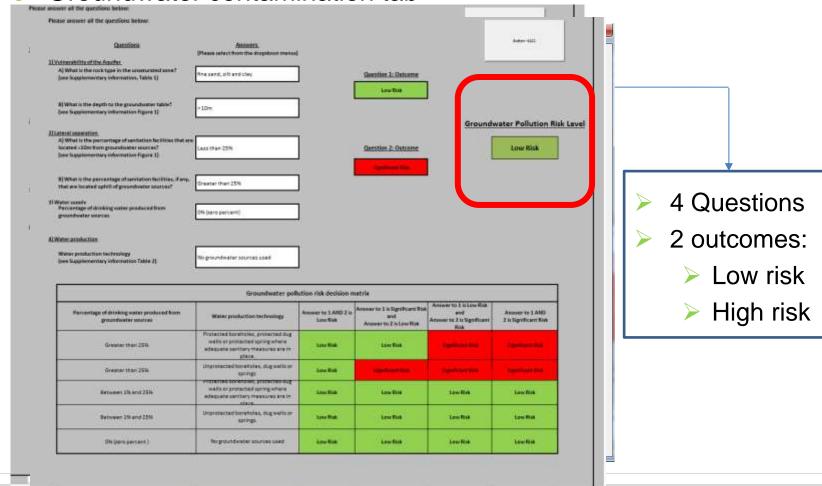


Groundwater contamination tab





Groundwater contamination tab



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Tab 1 - Sanitation Systems

Tab 2 - IFD variables Tab 3 - Groundwater Tab 4 - Notes for Tab 2 Setup

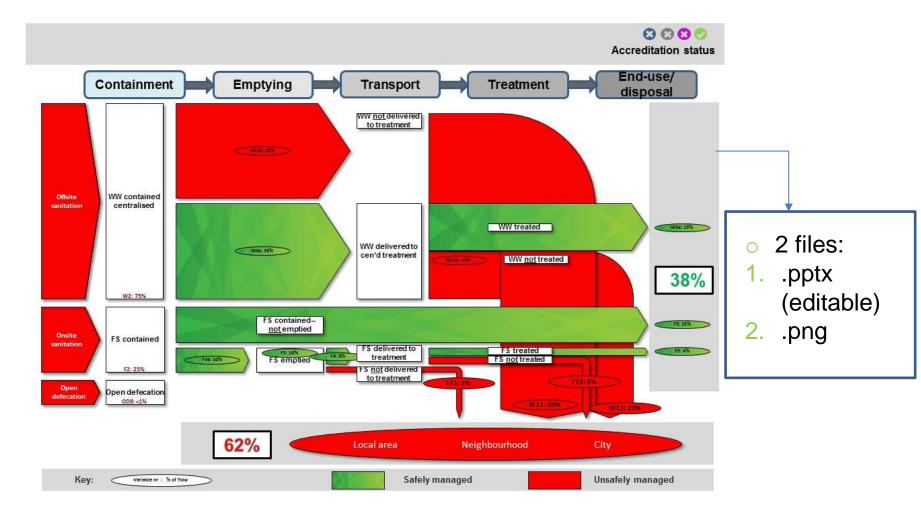


July 2016

SFD calculation Tool

2 SFD variables tab SED VARIABLES FE SA NOT OFFICANT, INSPERIENCE OF ROTES DR SOUSCES, STUDY AREA AND/OS POPULATION BOUNDAMES IMPORTABLE BUTTLE offitestelljaetuut is 60%) If it is necessary to assign or assume to percemages from expert agention it is recomsealed which is PS (not effluent. approach used to one that will minimize the maximum error for instance, where it is to COUNTRY: 50% appearance or trafficulty) blaffeet in feecal watte flow is eleng two different pathways, but the partenage apit is not kno Proportion of all each lived taxa with manymakine walk and open bottom POPULATION (N): and til each girt fall typed which is 45 foot efficient, appearant or infiltrate) DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF DATE PREPARED: PREPARED BY: using this FS: WW population Variable F4: F5 delivered 63 PS. /windshifts #5 rement delivered to centralize uningthe contained Historian contained emporing? (Taine) assours + (4) Innittel not engried. foftend. Sanitation containment From carry and council dat conductivism system trage of trage of No. schematic continue data to frei (vefe) (vFXI-36) age of N Diage of N (F0-F3a) Blage of Ni Blage of Ni ofrere rome and ablies to exceed to Diago of Diagnot No. noitation reference (see PPT espain opinion document) of the control of the 75 70% Titles 5000 Miss 200 tite. thic 100 Chard spale (COCH IVE VIV) 29× Titos #fbt BOIL 191 420 F2 W2 F3a F4. Service. AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO SED Matrix 01 7.2 - FO carcubins Tab 3 - Groundwater Tab 4 - Notes for Tab 2 Setup Tab 1 - Santation : ub 39th WEDC C

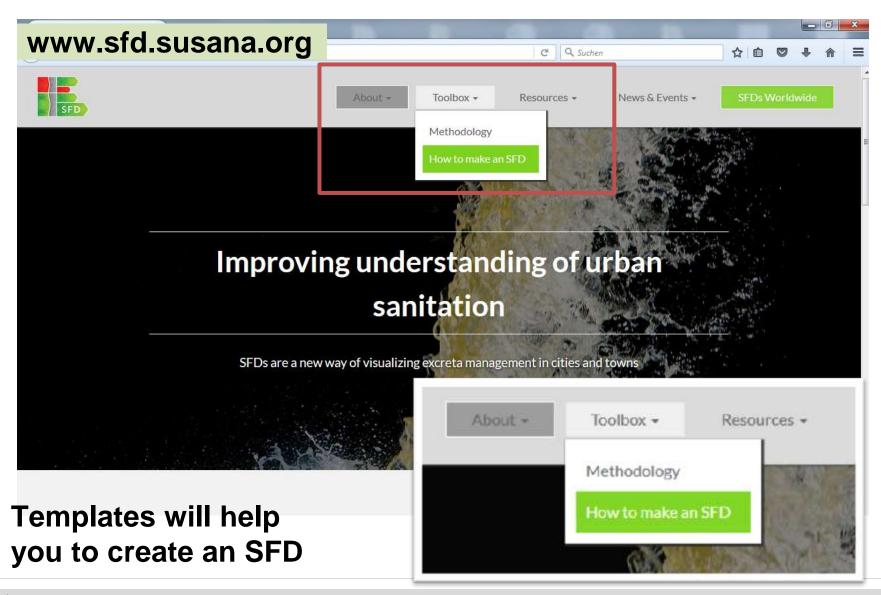




Templates



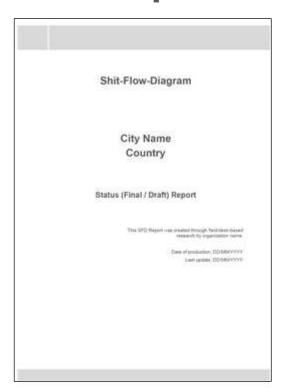


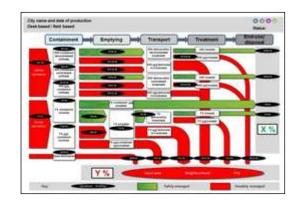


39th WEDC Conference, Kumasi, Ghana



Templates for SFD production







Template for the SFD-Report (Draft)

SFD Master Diagram (Draft) Stakeholder Tracking Tool (Draft)

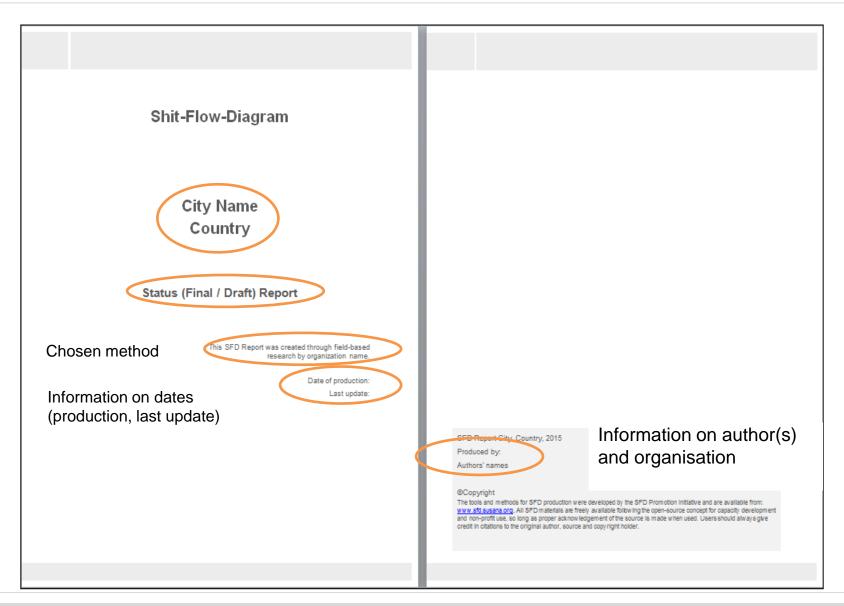


Report template (doc)

- Cover Page
 - provides the 'formal' frame of the report
- Executive Summary
 - presents the key outcomes of the assessment on 4 pages
 - is not a stand-alone component
- Main Part: Detailed report
 - includes all information collected in the process
 - should not be longer than 20 pages
- Appendix
 - provides additional details (Stakeholder, SFD Diagram, QAQC)

Front pages





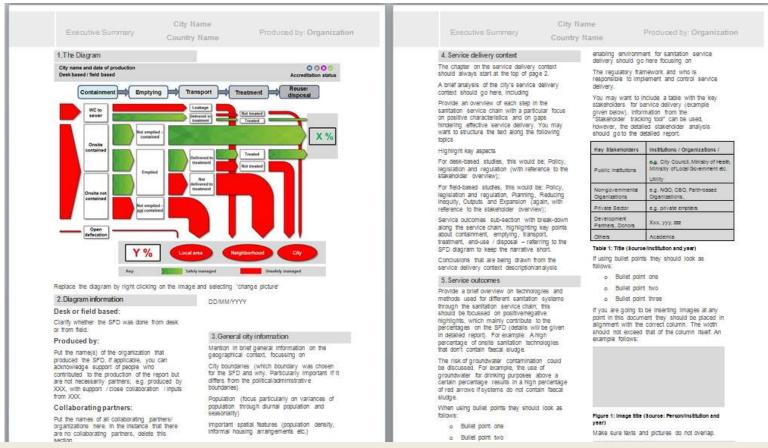


Report template (doc)

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Executive Summary





Content:

The Diagram | Diagram information | General city information | Service delivery content | Service outcomes | Overview of stakeholders | Credibility of data | Process of the SFD developement | List of data sources



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Detailed report



Table of Content

1	City	/ con	let
2	Sen	vice	delivery context description/analysis ## delete as required
2	2.1	Poli	icy, legislation and regulation.
	2.1.	1	Policy
	2.1.	2	Institutional roles
	2.1.	3	Service provision.
2.1.4 Service s		4	Service standards
2	2.2	Plar	nning ## include only for field-based assessment
	2.2.	1	Service targets
	2.2.	2	Investments
2	2.3	Red	ducing inequity ## include only for field-based assessment
	2.3.	1	Current choice of services for the urban poor
	2.3.	2	Plans and measures to reduce inequity
2	2.4	Out	puts ## include only for field-based assessment
	2.4.	1	Capacity to meet service needs, demands and targets
	2.4.	2	Monitoring and reporting access to services
2	2.5	Exp	pansion ## include only for field-based assessment
	2.5.	1	Stimulating demand for services
	2.5.	2	Strengthening service provider roles
3	Sen	vice	Outcomes
3	3.1	Ove	erview
3	3.2	SFI	D Matrix
4	Stal	keho	lder Engagement
4	.1	Key	Informant Interviews
4	.2	Foo	ous Group Discussions ## does not apply for desk-based assessment
4	.3	Obs	servation of service providers ## does not apply for desk-based assessment
5	Ack	now	ledgements
6	Ref	eren	Ces

Table of Content

- 1. City context
- 2. Service delivery context description / analysis
- 3. Service Outcomes
- 4. Stakeholder Engagement
- 5. Acknowledgements
- 6. References

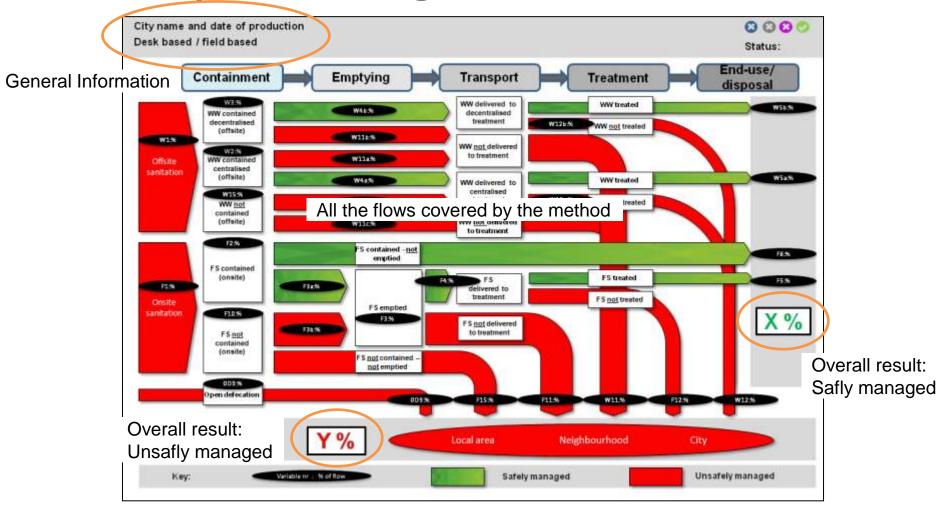


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Template for Diagram (ppt)





Template for Stakeholder Tracking (xlsx)

- Stakeholder Identification
 - Name / Position
 - Contact information
 - Influence (high/medium/low)
 - Interest (high/medium/low)
- Tracking of engagement
 - Date of Engagement
 - Purpose of Engagement
 - Summary of outcomes

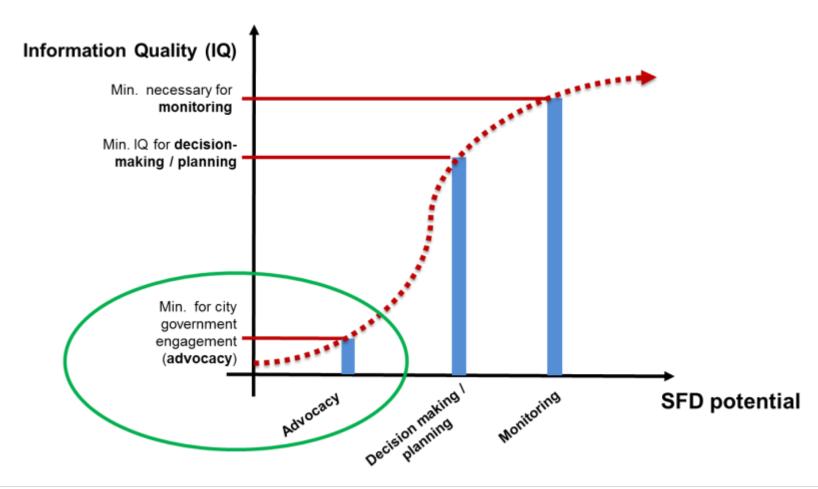




Quality Assurance / Quality Control



SFD potential in relation to information quality

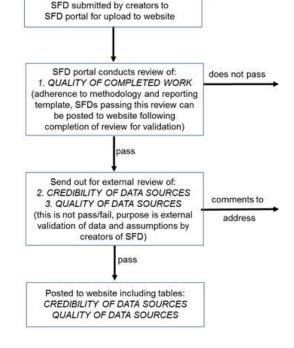




The 3 steps of the QA/QC

This process is for the entire report

- 1. QUALITY OF COMPLETED WORK
 - Adherence to methodoly and reporting template
- CREDIBILITY OF DATA SOURCES
 - See next slides
- 3. QUALITY OF DATA SOURCES
 - See next slides



provide a consistent way for reviews of fact-based data



CREDIBILITY OF DATA SOURCES

Summarize dat	a by th	ie refe	rence	numb	ers as	ssigned to them in the reporting template	
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EMPTYING:							7
TRANSPORT:							Enter the used
TREATMENT:		Enter the used					
ENDUSE/DISF	OSAL	:					sources here
							Sources Here
					7		(using reference numbers)
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	CONTAINMENT	EMPTYING	TRANSPORT	TREATMENT	ENDUSE/DISPOSAL		vvnat Kind Of data
Types of data	tŏ	Ö	6	5	Ö	Municipal, utility or private local service provider records	source was used
sources used	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	Interviews with city authorities and local government departments	Source was used
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	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ		Community representatives (interviews desk- and field-based, FGDs only field-based)	Tor each chapter:
	Ŏ	Ö	Ö	Ŏ	_	Service providers (interviews desk- and field-based, FGDs only field-based)	
	0	0	0	0	0	Observation (only field-based)	1
							Will there be
Further	0	0	0	0	0	This is a one-off exercise no further data expected	
availability of	0	0	0	0	0	Limited amount of new data expected, SFD to be revised	further information
data sources	0	0	0	0	0	Substantial amount of new data expected, SFD to be revised	
							↓available in future?
If udated SFD	expect	ed, en	ter dat	e:			
How has curre	nt SFD	been	used		0	SFD has <u>not</u> been shared with local stakeholders	-
(entire service	chain)				0	SFD has been shared with local stakeholders but no follow up action agreed	How the
					0	SFD has been shared and follow up actions have been agreed	1 10 W ti iC
					0	SFD has been shared and follow up actions have been agreed and initiated	stakeholders
							,
to Veri	fv/ (٦r _e	dih	silit	V (of Data Sources	are involved?

Table to Verify Credibility of Data Sources



QUALITY OF DATA SOURCES

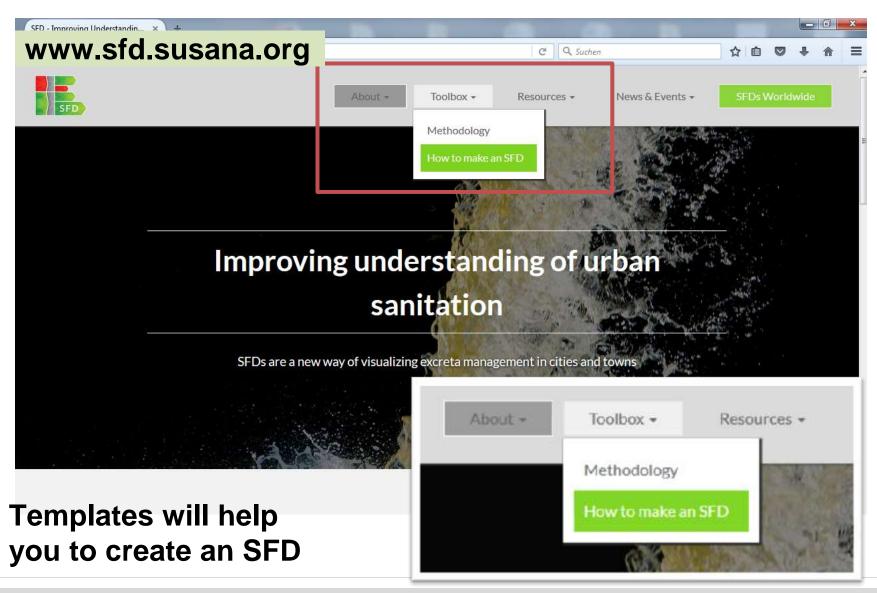
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SYSTEM TYPE													DISPO	SAL	DATA SOURCE
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to sewer	OHOM	OL	OH	HOM	OL	OH	\bigcirc M	OL	0	H O M	OL	OH	10	1 O L	Interviews with city authorities and local govt departs
															Documented studies
															Community representatives
															Service providers
	OHOM	OL	O F	OM	OL	OH	\circ_{M}	O L	0	H O M	OL	OF	10		Ob servation
•															Municipal, utility or private local service provider records
															Interviews with city authorities and local govt departs
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															Community representatives
															Service providers
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Open defecation	OHOM	OL	OF	1 O M	OL	ОН	OM	OL	0	H O M	OL	OF	101	OL	Municipal, utility or private local service provider records
															interviews with city authorities and local govt departs
															Documented studies
															Community representatives
															Service providers
	OHOM	OL	O		OL	OH	\bigcirc M	OL	0	H O M	OL	O			Observation

- Each type of data source will be ranked for confidence and quality for each step in the service chain: High / Medium / Low level of quality
- Examples are given in the manual

Support available







39th WEDC Conference, Kumasi, Ghana



The SFD Tool-Box

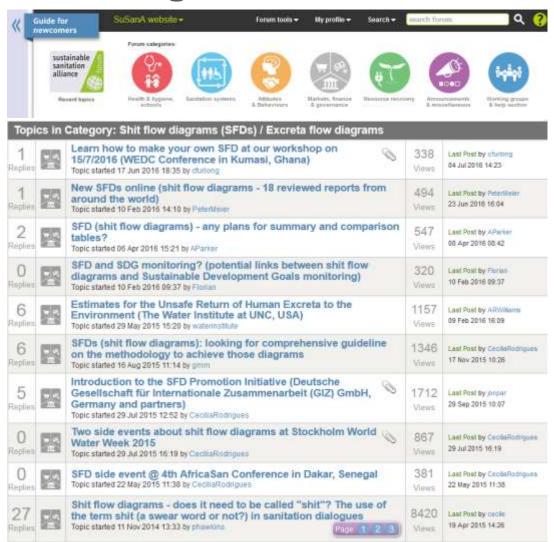




SFD at forum.SuSanA.org

Several posts with:

- Background information
- Discussions around SFD
- Latest news
- Upcoming events





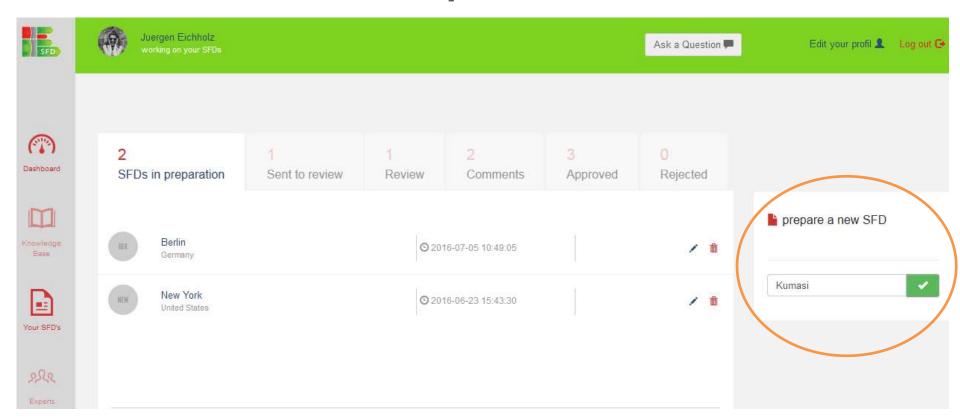
Learn from other SFD Reports



25 reviewed SFD Reports from around the world on sfd.susana.org/sfd-worldwide



Soon: the SFD helpdesk

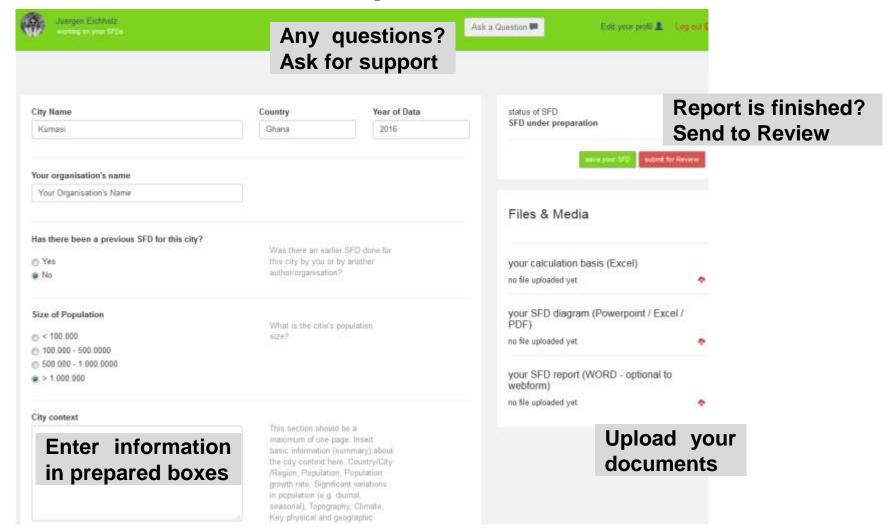


Possiblity to prepare an SFD online

Meanwhile, if you have any questions: sfd-helpdesk@susana.org



Soon: the SFD helpdesk





Thank you!

Please visit www.sfd.susana.org

sfd@susana.org

SFD Promotion Initiative





















Solid Waste for Development

